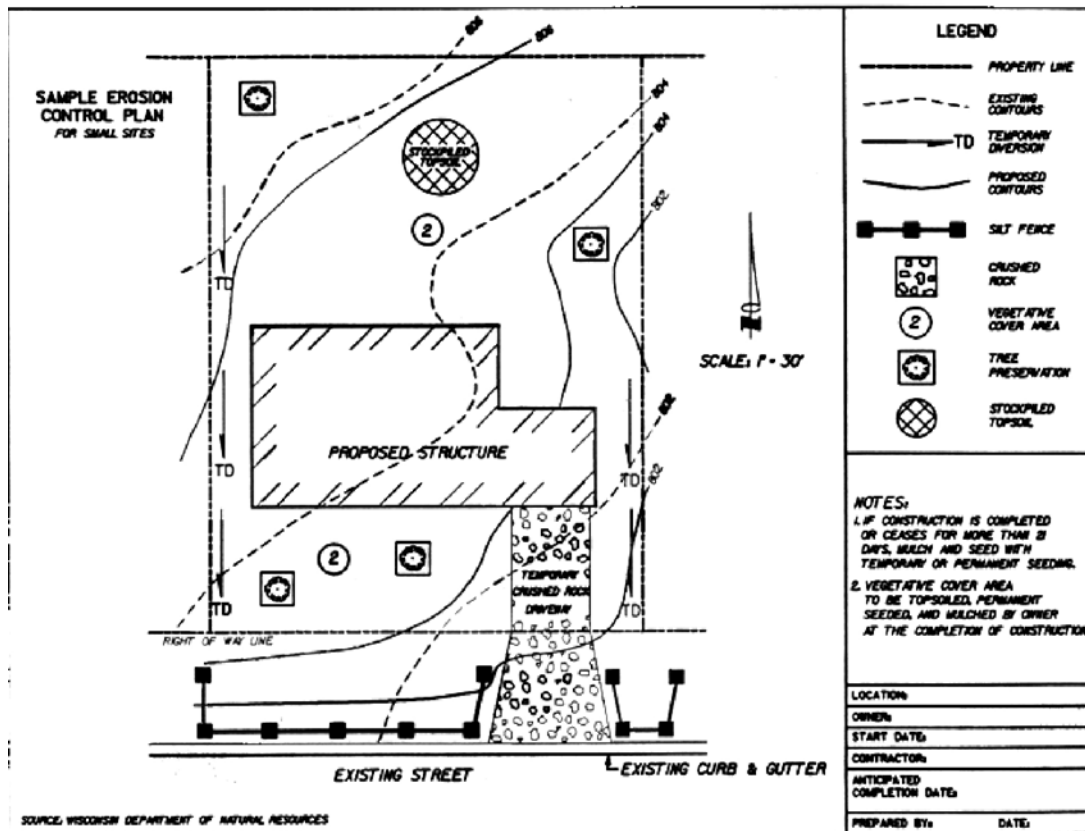


Commonly Used Erosion Control Practices



SEEDING OPTIONS

TEMPORARY COVER			LAWN		
SEED	DATE	RATE	SEED	DATE	RATE
OATS	3/1 - 9/15	2.5 lbs./1000 ft. ² 96 lbs./ac.	100% KENT. BLUEGRASS	3/1 - 6/1	1 - 1.5 lbs./1000 ft.
				8/15 - 9/15	45-65 lbs./ac.
GRAIN RYE	9/15 - 11/1	2.5 lbs./1000 ft. ² 112 lbs./ac.	20% PERR. RYEGRASS	*	2 - 2.5 lbs./1000 ft.
			80% BLUEGRASS	*	85-110 lbs./ac.
PIPER SUDAN GRASS	6/1 - 8/15	1.0 lb./1000 ft. ² 35 lbs./ac.	50% PERR. RYEGRASS	*	3 - 3.5 lbs./1000 ft.
			50% BLUEGRASS	*	130 - 150 lbs./ac.
			50% FINE FESCUE	*	2.5 - 3 lbs./1000 ft.
			50% BLUEGRASS	*	110 - 130 lbs./ac.
			100% FINE FESCUE	*	3 - 4 lbs./1000 ft.
				*	130-175 lbs./ac.



Lower Platte South
Natural Resources District



For more assistance contact:
 The Home Builders Association
 of Lincoln at 423-4225
 The Lower Platte South Natural
 Resources District at 476-2729

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Department of Public Works & Utilities.

Research your site and your soil

Investigate your site and surrounding land for potentially sensitive areas like streams, creeks and other water bodies. Research the surface water flow patterns of the site, noting where water flows across the property and where it collects.

Understand the soils you are building on. Consult the Soil and Water Conservation Research Unit of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (472-1514) for soil limitations. Consultation with the Lancaster County Extension Office (441-7180) could help you understand what will grow best. You will want to consider factors such as soil fertility, seed or sod application rates and dates, mixes and mulches while establishing lawn or ground cover.

Preserve existing vegetation

Wherever possible, preserve existing trees, shrubs and grass. To prevent root damage, do not grade, place soil piles or park vehicles on the areas to be preserved. Plastic mesh or snow fence barriers can be placed around trees to protect the area below the branches.

Place silt fences

Putting silt fences on the contour before any other work is done will trap sediment while allowing for storm water release. They should be installed parallel to the contour of the land on downslope sides of the site, with ends extended up sideslopes a short distance. Entrench the silt fences four inches deep, use a stake every three feet and leave no gaps between sections. Silt fences should be inspected and repaired weekly and after every ½ inch of rain and maintained until a lawn is established. If deposits reach half the fence height, the sediment should

Create a gravel drive

Providing a gravel driveway for all vehicles coming to the site helps limit the tracking of mud onto city streets. Install a single-access drive using 3- to 5-inch aggregate over a landscape fabric. Lay gravel six inches deep and ten feet wide from the foundation to the street. The drive should be maintained until the driveway is paved, and all construction vehicles should be parked on the street or off-site. Do not drive across neighboring lots for access to your site.

Manage the delivery of materials

When possible, work with your suppliers to have materials delivered and placed in the most appropriate area on your building site. It may also be beneficial to arrange deliveries around inclement weather, if possible.

Clean up sediment carried off site

At the end of each work day, sweep or scrape up soil tracked onto the road by vehicles or storm water runoff. Check straw bales and silt fences for damage or sediment buildup.

Place soil stockpiles away from sensitive areas

Locate soil stockpiles away from any downslope street, driveway, stream, lake, wetland, ditch or drainageway. Protect the stockpile by surrounding it with straw bales or a silt fence or temporarily seeding it.

